



**BJS
LEAA
NIJ
OJARS**

Justice Assistance News

LEAA/OJARS Reorganization Plan Announced

The Department of Justice has announced a two-year plan for reorganizing the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS).

The proposal will:

—Create an LEAA structure to administer the conclusion of state and local criminal justice and law enforcement funding programs;

—Strengthen the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS);

—Prepare for the creation of an independent Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); and

—Disperse OJARS' support functions to the independent agencies by September 30, 1981.

The proposal has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review.

LEAA Administrator Homer F. Broome, Jr., said, "The termination of the LEAA program encompasses a substantial workload, is staggeringly complex, and will have multiple effects.

"Nearly \$1 billion of federal funds is involved," he said. "The jobs of approximately 30,000 state or local employees working on programs in every state and major unit of local government will ultimately be affected by the plan, while at least 500 Department of Justice employees will be directly affected."

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Serious Crime Rate Changed Little During Last Six Years

Serious crime remained essentially the same for the sixth year in a row, but household larceny and simple assault were up, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has announced.

A comparison of the 1973 crime rates with those measured in 1979 showed that household larceny and simple assault increased 25 and 16.8 percent respectively, while burglary decreased 8.3 percent, the bureau said.

The 1973-1979 rate changes in rape (up 13.7 percent), robbery (down 7.1 percent), aggravated assault (down 1.5 percent), personal larceny with contact

(down 6.5 percent), personal larceny without contact (up 1.1 percent), and motor vehicle theft (down 8.2 percent) were too small to be significant. Statistical significance is related to the size of the sample and the magnitude of the change.

The National Crime Survey statistics are gathered through U.S. Bureau of the Census interviews in 60,000 households in which persons 12 years of age and older are asked what crimes they were the victims of during the preceding six months.

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Crime Victim Rates Per 1,000 Persons or Households

	1973	1979
Rape	1.0	1.1
Robbery	6.7	6.3
Aggravated assault	10.1	9.9
Simple assault	14.8	17.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.9
Personal larceny without contact	88.0	89.0
Household burglary	91.7	84.1
Household larceny	107.0	133.7
Motor vehicle theft	19.1	17.5

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Justice Assistance News

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WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

Budget Cuts Pose Broad Agency Problems Through 1981

Robert F. Diegelman is the acting director of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics.

For those of us who have spent time in service at the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, uncertainty is surely no stranger.

During its ten plus years of existence, LEAA was guided by almost an equal number of administrators; program priorities shifted constantly; annual budgets rose to a high of \$800 million and dipped to a low of \$200 million; regional operations were created, then eliminated; and several major legislative reforms were implemented.

In fact, the most recent reform—the Justice System Improvement Act (JSIA)—was perhaps the most promising. That act restructured LEAA and created the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS).

Virtually on the heels of enactment, however, budget actions radically altered the program envisioned in the legislation. These actions required a new plan that responded to the new realities.

The budget shifts aided NIJ, BJS, and the juvenile justice program, but terminated LEAA.

The ramifications of these reductions are widespread and affect personnel and programs at all levels of government.

More than \$1 billion of federal funds is involved. Some 30,000 state and local employees and 500 Department of Justice personnel will be directly affected. And assuring accountability of these public monies poses a significant challenge.

Due to the three-year funding cycle in the LEAA program, about \$600 million in criminal justice formula funds are supporting state and local programs—with about half that amount still available for expenditure. In addition, about 2,000 categorical grants involving more than \$500 million are in various stages of completion. In all, significant sums from previously awarded grants are available for use by state and local governments well into 1982.

The federal government must assure that these remaining funds are legally expended and that unused monies are returned to the U.S. treasury. Grants must be monitored to assure compliance with federal laws and regulations and guard against fraud and abuse. Reports must be filed, audits conducted, and program terminations completed—all in an orderly manner.

To accomplish these goals, a plan has been developed to maintain a federal presence and continue—for a limited time—the functions of state and local planning agencies to help administer formula grant programs and assure accountability.

At the federal level, the fiscal 1981 budget is about \$5 million short of the amount needed to maintain a personnel level to adequately meet projected demands. A request has been submitted to Congress to reprogram some funds to meet that need.

At the state and local levels, authority has been granted to states to use unexpended action funds for administrative purposes. In addition, states and localities will receive relief through the distribution of formula grant monies that are available for reversion to the federal government. Once the states needs have been deter-

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Some Effective Programs May Be Transferred To Other Agencies

(continued from page 2)

mined, prior year funds will be distributed to help meet the minimum requirements of these agencies.

In addition to ensuring the responsible phase-out of grant activities, the plan seeks to salvage—to the fullest extent possible—LEAA programs of proven effectiveness and value. Over the years, LEAA grant recipients throughout the country have worked hard to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. These investments frequently have led to significant system reform and should not be junked simply because of LEAA fund shortages. Many of these programs can be transferred to other federal agencies.

These programs include such initiatives as the community anti-crime program, drug treatment programs like TRAP and TASC, arson prevention and control, corrections standards and training, court improvement efforts, Sting, and other law enforcement activities. They are but a few of the hundreds of successful programs which can and should be continued. As part of this plan, we have started discussions with other federal units to transfer these programs and keep them active.

Finally, one of the most significant developments emanating from the LEAA program was the establishment of State Planning Agencies, now known as Criminal Justice Councils. It is our hope that during the next two years, those states which have not yet institutionalized their CJC's will do so. We will be doing everything we can to encourage state governments to move in this direction.

To refocus the general criminal justice planning and coordination process while developing and strengthening more specific operations in research, statistics, and juvenile justice will require the cooperation, support, and full understanding of everyone who has contact with the JSIA. This next chapter in this process must reflect the same kind of dedication, resolve, and high standards of professionalism that marked every phase of the program's previous development. ■

AROUND the NATION

BALTIMORE, MD.—Since July 1979, more than 500 Baltimoreans have been taught sign language and special techniques for use in situations involving the deaf. The Deaf Awareness Program is part of the Public Relations Section of the police department and is taught by Thomas Byrd, who became deaf at the age of 27. Mr. Byrd instructs police officers in the skills necessary to recognize and deal with deaf citizens.

BOSTON, MASS.—Rather than deter crime, a highly publicized execution actually provoke two or three killings that would never have occurred, according to a recent sociological study. The study, by William Bowers and his colleagues at Northeastern University, appears to discredit the contention of many that the death penalty that capital punishment deters and reduces violent crimes. "If executions have a brutalizing effect, as we find, a higher rate of crime is raised on capital punishment," said Mr. Bowers. The study reviewed the relation to executions in New York State between 1907 and 1969. There were, on the average, two additional homicides in the month of an execution.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The FBI has opened a new telephone "hotline" in the District of Columbia as part of its effort to crack down on white-collar crime. The tipsters' hotline—(202) 252-7777—is open to the public 24 hours a day, staffed by agents from the Bureau's white-collar crime unit. Tipsters can provide information anonymously or make arrangements to work privately with agents. Agents speaking a variety of languages are available. Special attention is given to persons providing information about possible public corruption, government employees misusing public funds or government officials acting in their own favors to award contracts, the Bureau said. Other such FBI hotlines are in operation in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Louisville, Detroit, and Jacksonville.

NIJ To Develop Medicolegal Death Investigation Standards

The National Institute of Justice has initiated a program to develop voluntary standards to improve the investigation of deaths from other than natural causes.

The project will establish procedures and methods to aid coroner and medical examiner offices and law enforcement agencies investigate so-called medicolegal deaths, or deaths of a suspicious nature.

NIJ said a grant of \$100,000 to support the 21-month program has been awarded to Forensic Sciences, Inc., the research arm of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Colorado Springs, Colo.

John O. Sullivan, manager of NIJ's forensic science program and director of the project, said the lack of nationwide uniform investigative procedures poses a significant problem for the criminal justice system.

"Many experienced medicolegal practitioners believe that up to 33 percent of all deaths reported annually are initially suspicious in nature and require a very thorough autopsy," he said.

"In 1978 alone, nearly two million people died in the United

States. If the 33 percent rate is accurate, some 600,000 medicolegal autopsies—a truly significant number—would have been required.

"There simply are not enough forensic pathologists around the country to handle the volume of autopsies. This shortage produces hurried and incomplete examinations that lead to inaccurate findings as to the cause and manner of death. In an undetermined number of cases, murders go undetected."

Mr. Sullivan pointed out, for example, that in 1977 only 46 homicidal poisonings were reported in the United States, according to the National Center for Health Statistics.

Mr. Sullivan said the standards would aid inexperienced physicians as well as unskilled and skilled medical examiners by identifying procedures that ensure that a proper medicolegal autopsy is performed.

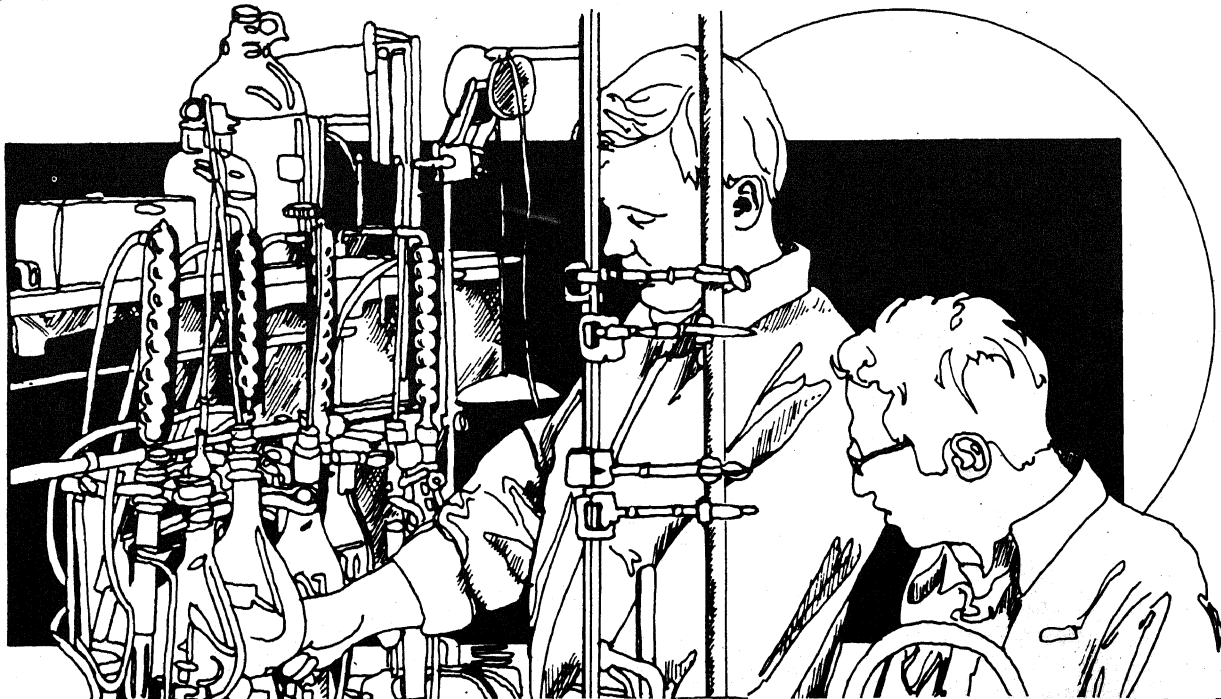
"This project will develop a checklist for postmortem examinations where nothing can be overlooked," he said. "In this way, we

will provide the medicolegal field with procedures that decrease the probability of error and increase confidence in medicolegal investigative findings."

The institute's standards will emphasize the necessity of a team approach in medicolegal autopsies which involve police, medical examiners or coroners, and toxicology and criminalistics laboratories.

Medicolegal autopsies determine the cause and manner of death as well as the identity of the deceased; recover, identify, and preserve evidence taken from the scene and the body; interpret and correlate facts and circumstances relating to the death; and provide a factual, objective medical report for law enforcement officials and prosecution and defense counsels.

Once the standards are developed, they will be reviewed by a multidisciplinary committee of experts, including forensic pathologists, toxicologists, anthropologists, and odontologists, along with crime lab examiners and medicolegal investigators. ■



Standards will emphasize a team approach in medicolegal autopsies which involve toxicology and criminalistics laboratories as well as police, medical examiners, and coroners.

More Rapes Reported As Attitudes Change

"It couldn't have been rape. She wasn't beaten, he had no weapon."

"She was so stoic, so unemotional. She must be making the whole story up."

"She asked for it. She accepted the ride, didn't she?"

"I can't be raped. Only bad women are raped."

"There is no such thing as rape. Every woman secretly wants to be taken by force."

These "myths" about rape — contained in a new study of the crime — point up the type of misinformation that has historically distorted the public, law enforcement, and judicial perception of rape.

Moreover, according to the study, "Rape: Guidelines for a Community Response," many women were reluctant to report sexual assaults because of this attitude, while prosecutors tried only the most blatant cases.

However, the 296-page report, prepared by Abt Associates of Cambridge, Mass., under a \$36,449 grant from the National Institute of Justice, detects a change in the public's perception of rape.

With the advent of public education programs, rape crisis centers, and established rape medical service programs, more rape victims are coming forward.

Effective Methods Outlined

The new book describes the components that make up an effective community response to rape and outlines successful approaches.

The report draws on research conducted by the National Institute of Justice and a telephone survey of 31 rape crisis programs in the United States.

The report notes that between 1968 and 1977, the FBI reported that rape was the fastest growing violent crime in the United States, increasing by 103 percent — from 31,000 to 63,020 reported incidents.

The study said, "Until recently the crime of forcible rape and the resulting consequences for the victim received little attention."

This situation has changed in the last decade as "rape has become a focus of national attention and concern," says the report. The study said this new awareness has been stimulated by the movement for equalization of the status of women, noting that the early 1970s marked the beginning of a change in the treatment of rape incidents.

"At the forefront of this changing perspective was the rape crisis center," said the report. "Generally staffed by volunteers and operating with minimal funding, these programs provided victim services, sought to improve criminal justice agency procedures, offered public education, and lobbied for the reform of laws relating to rape."

The report provides information on the operation of a rape crisis center and on issues such as the criminal justice response, medical service response, public education, legislative reform, evaluation of rape intervention programs, and the costs of operating rape response programs.

The "crisis hotline" is described as one of the most versatile services developed for rape victims and the service most frequently provided by rape crisis centers.

Escort services are another frequently employed community service offered to rape victims either through the crisis center or elsewhere.

The escort provides emotional and physical support to the victim, answers any questions she may have, explains various procedures that will occur, outlines the many options open to the victim, and provides any crisis intervention or support that the victim may require.

Counseling is another major program provided victims, and many communities now offer both short and long-term counseling designed specifically for the needs of the sexual assault victim.

Other Services Provided

Other services and programs being offered in numerous communities include:

—Third-party reporting. Many victims still prefer to keep their identities secret, but can help by making reports of the incident, with a description of the attacker.

—Improved police response. Assigning sexual assault cases to experienced investigators specially trained in the sensitivity of the rape victim and in evidentiary requirements, legal requirements, and interviewing.

—Improved prosecutor's response. Adoption of vertical prosecution so the victim need not repeat her story to several different prosecu



Rape victim awaits m

LEAA To Focus On Monitoring, Close-outs

(continued from page 1)

The complexity stems in part from the three-year funding cycle through which LEAA distributed criminal justice funds, Mr. Broome explained. That cycle starts with the year of award and continues for two additional years.

"Fiscal 1978 money must be expended by December 31, 1980, fiscal 1979 money by December 31, 1981, and fiscal 1980 money by December 31, 1982," he said. "Though we have no new funds, we do have projects in the field that will continue for two more years."

OJARS Acting Director Robert F. Diegelman said the closure of and accountability for a federal grant program with funds still unexpended is a major new action for the government.

"The situation involves significant responsibility and challenge," he said, "and the proper stewardship of these funds underscores all of OJARS' efforts."

"Each of the remaining grants and contracts will be monitored to assure full

compliance with federal laws and regulations and to guard against fraud and abuse."

The restructuring of LEAA and OJARS has become necessary as a result of federal budget actions which eliminated some \$400 million from the two agencies.

Under the reorganization, LEAA's efforts will be focused on managing existing grants and closing programs.

OJARS will provide administrative services deemed integral to the orderly completion of the program—accounting, audit, legal assistance, civil rights compliance, and maintenance of information systems.

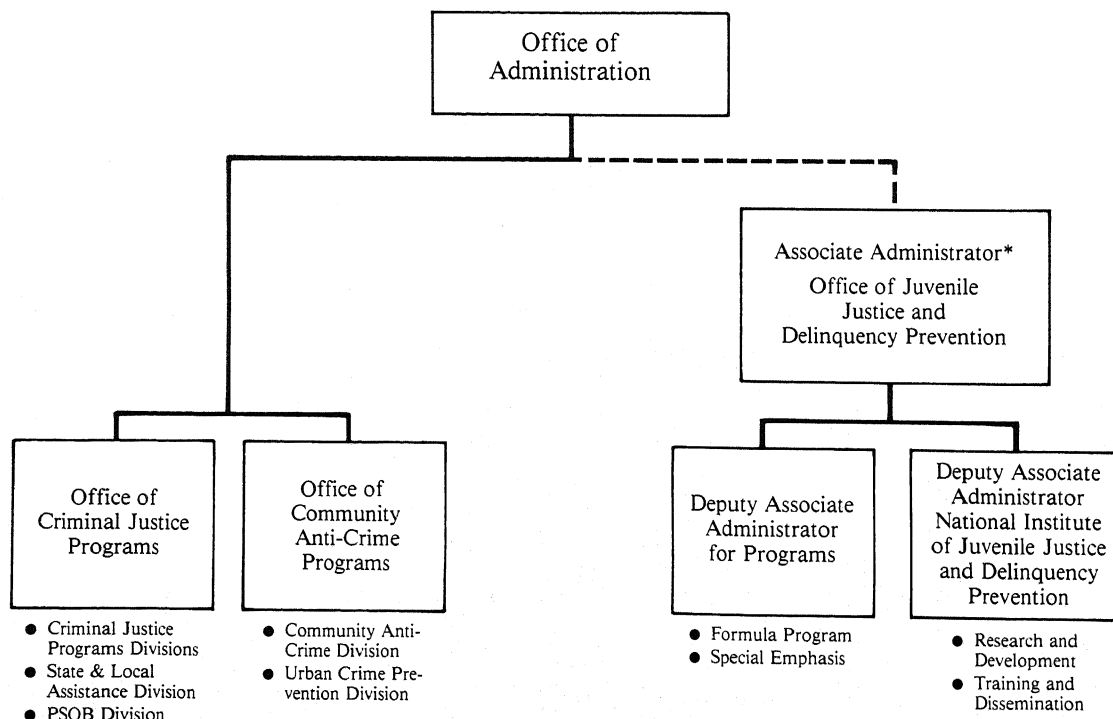
The National Institute of Justice will continue to carry out a program of basic and applied research, testing and training, information dissemination and evaluation. The Bureau of Justice Statistics will broaden its collection and analysis of criminal justice statistics.

Both of these agencies will become independent through the development of support services within each organization and through statutory authority enabling each to engage in its own grant and contract activities. Similar proposals have been made to strengthen the OJJDP program.

LEAA, which provided funds to support crime-fighting programs at the local and state level, was created in 1968 and began operations in 1969. From 1969 through 1980, it provided state and local governments with \$7.7 billion in anti-crime money.

LEAA-funded programs and projects included such initiatives as community anti-crime, arson, drug treatment and prevention, training and education, family violence, child abuse, white-collar crime, drug strike forces and government integrity. In addition, the agency funded thousands of anti-crime programs in law enforcement, corrections, and courts. ■

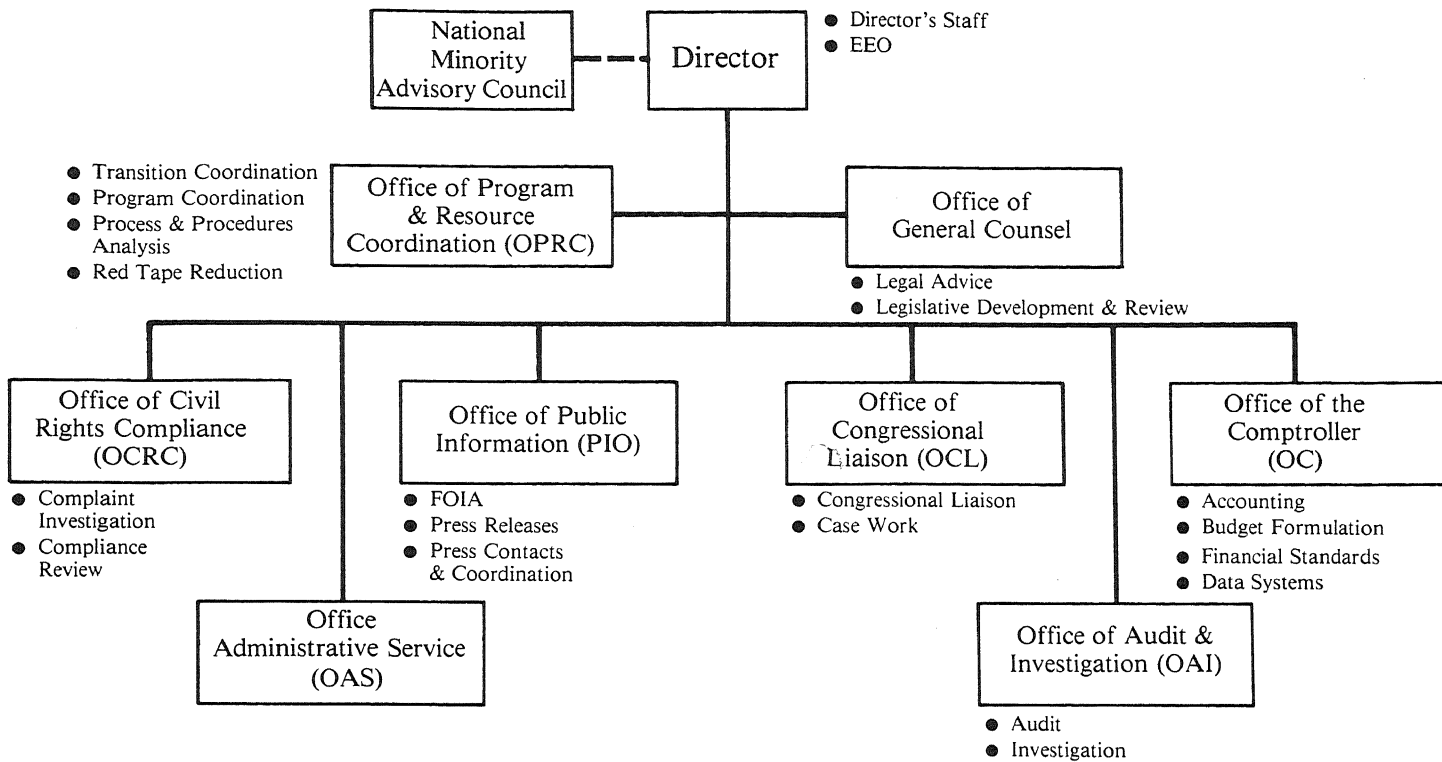
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration



*Reports directly to Administrator; may be established as separate agency.

The Criminal Justice Program Divisions are: Adjudication, Corrections, Enforcement and Manpower Development.

OJARS



Pamphlet Gives Tips To Jurors, Witnesses

Do you know the meaning of voir dire? Can you distinguish between probation and parole, a petit and a grand jury, or a felony and a misdemeanor?

Millions of Americans can't, and a pamphlet—"Citizen's Role in the Courts"—has been prepared by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to help them if they participate in court proceedings as a juror, witness, victim, plaintiff, or defendant.

The pamphlet tells how the judicial system works, contains suggestions for witnesses, victims, and jurors, and concludes with a glossary of court-related terms.

Crime victims, for example, are told that "reporting a crime within two minutes increases the chance of an arrest by nearly 10 percent."

The pamphlet also points out that in a criminal trial the defendant is not required to testify and failure to testify cannot be used against the accused in any way.

Tips For Witnesses

Witnesses, are advised to:

- Think before speaking and be sure to fully understand each question, or ask that it be repeated or explained.

- Never forget that they are under oath.

- Always tell the truth, and do not exaggerate.
- Never lose their tempers.
- Tell only the facts and do not draw conclusions or state opinions.
- Testify objectively.

Juror hints include:

- Carefully follow instructions and contact the jury commissioner if problems arise.
- Check with the jury commissioner to find out the length of jury service.
- Don't be downhearted if not selected to hear a case.

Terms Defined

A glossary contains these definitions:

Felony: a term used for a serious crime for which the accused, if convicted, will generally receive a prison term or possibly a death penalty.

Misdemeanor: offenses less serious than felonies and generally punishable by fine or by imprisonment in an institution other than a penitentiary.

Petit jury: a group of persons selected to determine certain matters of fact in a

criminal action and to render a verdict of guilty or not guilty. In civil actions, they reach verdicts for or against parties involved and decide whether to award monetary damages.

Parole: a conditional release of an offender from confinement prior to sentence expiration.

Probation: allowing a person found guilty of criminal conduct to remain at large, during good behavior, under certain conditions imposed by the court.

Voir dire: a preliminary examination in a court proceeding to determine if a prospective juror is qualified to sit on a jury panel and, in some cases, to determine the competence of witnesses or the admissibility of evidence.

Evidence: all the means of proving or disproving alleged facts.

Single copies of the pamphlet may be ordered without charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—GIP Program, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. Organizations are encouraged to reproduce all or part of the pamphlet. Camera-ready art can be provided upon request to the Director of Communications.

Arson Prevention Training Offered

A series of arson prevention and control training programs are being offered by the U.S. Fire Administration in conjunction with the Office of Planning and Education.

The two-week training package includes fire and arson investigation and detection, arson task force assistance, arson awareness and public education, arson information management, and juvenile firesetting counseling.

Further information is available from: Edward Wall, Deputy Superintendent, Resident Programs Division, National Fire Academy, U.S. Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C. 20472. ■

Most Violent Crimes Decline

(continued from page 1)

"Household larcenies and simple assaults have shown the largest increase during this period," said Benjamin H. Renshaw, acting director of BJS. "An interesting aspect of this finding is that those are the crimes, particularly larcenies in homes, that may be the most easily prevented. Even some simple assaults are avoidable if individuals take the care to shun situations with high risk of vulnerability."

The survey defines a simple assault as an attempted or completed attack without a weapon that results in a minor injury at most.

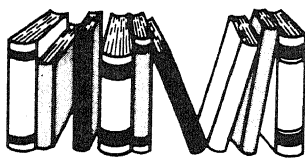
"While every single criminal act is to be deplored," Mr. Renshaw commented, "a notable finding in the survey is that the violent crimes that put people most in fear of their lives are not showing significant increases and in some cases are declining."

"Household larcenies, on the other hand, are thefts or attempted thefts from

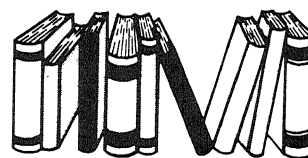
a residence or its immediate vicinity. They do not involve either forcible or unlawful entry. If people would simply look after their valuables with more care and be alert to their neighbors' vulnerability, this type of crime would decline, too."

Mr. Renshaw noted that the estimated total number of burglaries throughout the nation rose from 6,458,700 in 1973 to 6,685,400 in 1979 (the rate per 1,000 households fell from 91.7 to 84.1 between those two years), whereas the number of household larcenies rose from 7,537,300 in 1973 to 10,630,100 in 1979.

"I think that greater community crime prevention efforts are needed here," Mr. Renshaw said. "I believe the people need to be aware that the types of crime that are increasing are the types of crime that can be prevented by the collective and individual actions of ordinary citizens." ■



Publications



Bar Leadership on Victim Witness Assistance, published by the American Bar Association's Victim Witness Assistance Project. To order, contact: Susan Hillenbrand, Victim Witness Assistance Project, Criminal Justice Section, American Bar Association, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/331-2260.

National Roster of Black Judicial Officers, 1980, compiled by George W. Crockett, Jr., Russell R. DeBow, and Larry C. Berkson, and published by the American Judicature Society. The cost is \$2.95 and the order number is 8562. To order, write: AJS, 200 W. Monroe, Suite 1606, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

A Handbook on Correctional Classification: Programing for Treatment and Reintegration, published by the American Correctional Association. The cost is \$10.50. To order, write: Publications, ACA, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, Md. 20740.

Crime Prevention Tactics: A Review and Selected Bib-

liography, published by NIJ's National Criminal Justice Reference Service. To order, write: NCJRS, Department F, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850.

How Well Does It Work? Review of Criminal Justice Evaluation, 1978, compiled for the National Institute of Justice by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Cost is \$8.00 and order number is 027-000-00882-8. To order, write Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Retardation and Criminal Justice: A Training Manual for Criminal Justice Personnel, by Miles B. Santamour, Bernadette West, and Kevin Mays, published by the New Jersey Association for Retarded Citizens Criminal Justice Education Project. Cost is \$2.50 per copy. To order, write: Criminal Justice Education Project, Association for Retarded Citizens, 99 Bayard Street, New Brunswick, N.J. 08901.

Correctional Law Digest, 1979, published by the University of Toledo

College of Law. The cost is \$9.50. To order, write: Prison Decisions, University of Toledo College of Law, Toledo, Ohio 43606.

Court Reform in Seven States, published by the National Center for State Courts. The cost is \$7.00 and the order number is R0054. To order, write: NCSC, Publications Department, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Va. 23185.

The Evidence Handbook, 1980 Edition, by Donigan, Fisher, Hugel, Reeder, and Williams, published by The Traffic Institute. Cost is \$27.50. To order, write: Book Department, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, Ill. 60204.

Evaluating Donor Systems: A Software Transfer Technique, published by SEARCH Group, Inc.'s National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information. To order, write: SEARCH Group, Inc., 925 Secret River Drive, Suite H, Sacramento, Calif. 95821. ■

RECENT GRANTS

BJS

- \$200,000 to **Public Systems Evaluation, Inc.**, Cambridge, Mass., to study crimes involving the electronic transfer of funds and electronic mail systems.

- \$199,385 to **SEARCH Group, Inc.**, Sacramento, Calif., to continue its National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems.

- \$500,000 to **California** to improve criminal justice information management in Butte, Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Stanislaus counties by installing Prosecutor's Management Information Systems (PROMIS).

- \$267,356 to the **Iowa Crime Commission** to install PROMIS in 12 counties.

- \$339,576 to the **Illinois Law Enforcement Commission** to install PROMIS in Cook County on a dedicated computer.

LEAA

- \$377,072 to the **Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council** to create a career criminal program in Marion, St. Joseph, and Vanderburgh counties.

- \$529,583 to the **Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans**, Houston, Texas, to support an alternative education program to alleviate the dropout problems in seven Houston schools.

- \$607,682 to the **Joint Center for Community Studies**, Los Angeles, Calif., to operate an alternative education program to reduce delinquency and increase student participation in educational activities.

- \$692,609 to the **Dispensario San Antonio**, Ponce, Puerto Rico, to operate an alternative education project to reduce truancy and dropout rates for school children in grades six through 12.

- \$175,214 to **Nevada's Eighth Judicial District Court Administrator** to establish a pretrial services program to alleviate local jail overcrowding.

- \$267,812 to the **Virgin Islands Department of Education** to operate an alternative education program for

school children in grades seven and eight.

- \$268,315 to **Western Michigan University**, Kalamazoo, to conduct an alternative education program for 700 students in the Milwood Junior High School.

- \$400,000 to the **Memphis Police Department** to support the third phase of its Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program.

- \$318,528 to the **Center for Jury Studies**, McLean, Virginia, to provide technical assistance in juror usage and management to state and local courts around the country.

- \$883,508 to the **Charleston County, South Carolina, School District** to provide an alternative education program in 10 schools in the county's inner city and rural areas.

- \$668,019 to **Jazzmobile, Inc.**, New York City, to run an alternative arts education program for youths in central Harlem.

- \$105,000 to the **South Carolina Department of Corrections** to operate a self-supporting prison industry program.

- \$112,501 to the **Colorado Department of Corrections** to operate a self-supporting prison industry system that will duplicate private sector working conditions.

- \$520,086 to the **Washington State Division of Criminal Justice** to continue the state's juvenile restitution project.

- \$300,000 to the **Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, State Attorney's Office** to continue its special joint strike force against criminal conspiracies.

- \$200,000 to the **Colorado Springs, Colo., Police Department** to continue its Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program.

- \$285,000 to the **Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department** to continue its comprehensive crime prevention program.

- \$300,000 to the **Atlanta Department of Public Safety** to continue the city's comprehensive crime prevention program.

- \$206,453 to the **National Council on Crime and Delinquency** to con-

tinue its Assessment Center for Integrated Data Analysis program.

- \$157,937 to the **Rutgers University Institute for Criminological Research** to continue its study of the behavior of different classes of juveniles in a variety of New Jersey correctional programs.

- \$416,981 to the **University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration** to continue its Center for the Assessment of Alternatives to Juvenile Justice System Processing.

- \$270,159 to the **National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives** to continue its community anticrime technical assistance and training project.

- \$217,200 to the **Norfolk County, Massachusetts, District Attorney's Office** to continue its career criminal program.

NIJ

- \$203,045 to the **University of Wisconsin Department of Psychology** to study the implications of social science research for criminal trial practices.

- \$224,000 to the **Jefferson Institute of Justice Studies**, Silver Spring, Md., to conduct the second phase of a study measuring performance standards in criminal prosecution and defense.

- \$183,959 to the **University of Wisconsin Law School** to research the development of a problem-oriented approach for organizing police department operations.

- \$234,961 to the **University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science** to continue its study of police performance.

SEPTEMBER 1980						
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Nov. 3-5: Seminar on Legal Problems in Police Administration; **Nov. 10-14:** Police Decision Making and Leadership Development; and **Nov. 17-21:** Hostage Negotiating Course, all held in Evanston, Ill., and sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, Ill. 60204.

Nov. 3-21: Organized Crime Investigators Course, and **Dec. 8-19:** Computers in Investigation and Crime Course, both held in Miami, Fla., and sponsored by the Institute on Organized Crime. Contact: IOC, Attn: Bruce H. Jones, LEAA Coordinator, 16400 N.W. 32nd Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33054, 305/625-2438.

Nov. 9-12: The First National Symposium on Youth Violence, Reno, Nev., sponsored by the University of Nevada, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, National School Resource Network, U.S. Department of Education, and the Nevada Department of Human Resources. Contact: Community Development, Continuing Education, College Inn, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 89557, 702/784-4062.

Nov. 10-21: Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program; and **Dec. 1-12:** Advanced Accident Investigation, both held in Jacksonville, Fla., and sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management at the University of North Florida. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management, Univ. of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road S., Jacksonville, Fla. 32216.

Nov. 17-20: Developing Police Computer Capabilities, Daytona Beach, Fla.; **Nov. 17-21:** Executive Development, Washington, D.C., and The Allocation and Distribution of Police Manpower, Knoxville, Tenn.; **Dec. 1-4:** Legal Implications of Policies, Procedures, and Rules, Orlando, Fla; **Dec. 1-5:** Crime Analysis, Daytona Beach, Fla.; **Dec. 8-10:**

Assessment Center Method, New Orleans, La.; and **Dec. 8-12:** Administration and Management of Small Police Departments, Phoenix, Ariz., all sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760, 800/638-4085.

Nov. 17-21: Third Annual International Crime Prevention Conference, Louisville, Ky., sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute and the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. Contact: Conference 80 Coordinator, NCPI, Univ. of Louisville Shelby Campus, Louisville, Ky. 40222, 502/588-6987.

Nov. 18-20: Coping With Alcoholics in Correctional Facilities; **Nov. 19-21:** Operational Security in Correctional Facilities; **Dec. 2-3:** Performance Evaluations and Police Personnel Systems; **Dec. 3-5:** Crime Analysis and Directed Patrol as an Approach to the Burglary Problem, and Hostage Negotiations; and **Dec. 9-11:** Legal Issues for Correctional Officials, all held in Virginia Beach, Va., and sponsored by the George Washington University. Contact: Prof. G.J. Hadgopoulos, Coordinator, Center for Professional Development, GWU, 2019 Cunningham Dr., Hampton, Va. 23666, 804/460-2549.

Nov. 18-21: Security Surveys, Boston, Mass., sponsored by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Contact: Center for Public Safety Training, Harrison Bldg., Suite 500, 143 West Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204, 317/264-8085.

Nov. 18-21: Robbery and Burglary Investigation, and **Dec. 8-12:** Criminalistics: A Practical Application For Law Enforcement Investigators, both held in College Park, Md., and sponsored by the University of Maryland University College Center of Adult Education. Contact: Registration Clerk, University of Maryland Uni-

versity College, Conference and Institutes Program, University Blvd. at Adelphi Road, College Park, Md. 20742.

Nov. 20-21: Standardized Crime Reporting Systems, Boston, Mass., sponsored by SEARCH Group, Inc. Contact: SCRS Project Coordinator, SEARCH Group, Inc., 925 Secret River Drive, Suite H, Sacramento, Calif. 95831, 916/392-2550.

Dec. 1-12: Crime Prevention Technology and Programming, Louisville, Ky., sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: Admissions, NCPI, School of Justice Administration, Shelby Campus, Louisville, Ky. 40292, 502/588-6987.

Dec. 3-5: Executive Development—Nature of Managerial Responsibility, St. Petersburg, Fla., sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement under the auspices of the Florida Police Standards and Training Commission Career Development Program for Salary Incentive. Contact: FILE, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733, 813/381-0681.

Dec. 4-5: 14th Conference on Juvenile Justice, Dallas, Texas, sponsored by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. Contact: The Southwestern Legal Foundation, University of Texas, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, Texas 75080, 214/690-2377.

Dec. 8-10: Methods of Combating Crime and Violence In Schools, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., sponsored by the Institute for Safe Schools. Contact: Institute for Safe Schools, 800 East Broward Blvd., Suite 506, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33301, 305/463-1776.

Dec. 8-12: Resources Are People Symposium, Washington, D.C., sponsored by the National Network of Runaway and Youth Service. Contact: National Network, 1705 DeSales Street, N.W., Room 801, Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/466-4212. ■

Police-Community Relations Effort Funded In Riot Area

LEAA has awarded the Dade-Miami (Florida) Criminal Justice Council \$3 million to operate seven projects to improve police-community relations in the city-county area, LEAA Administrator Homer F. Broome, Jr., has announced.

The two-year program, which the U.S. Congress mandated in its fiscal year 1980 supplemental appropriation legislation, is designed to improve the administration of criminal justice services and their delivery to the community, Mr. Broome said.

The projects are an expanded community crime prevention effort, youth programs that include the diversion of juveniles from the traditional criminal justice system, improved coordination between police and social service agencies, increased recruiting of minority group members for criminal justice agencies, and improved selection techniques for such employment.

Handgun Safety Tested

How well do the handguns used every day by law enforcement officers work?

LEAA has asked the National Bureau of Standards to find the answer to that question as part of a project to develop a draft performance standard for revolvers intended for law enforcement use. The project will develop performance requirements and test methods to assure officers of a reasonably acceptable level of safety and performance while providing law enforcement agencies with help in selecting handguns.

Law enforcement officers who wish to comment on their experience with handguns—either with particular models or general categories—are invited to contact Nicholas Calvano, EM 110, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234.

Views In The News

MISGUIDED JUVENILE OFFENDER LAW: "The statistics now available on the New York State juvenile offender law confirm what many people thought when it was first proposed: it is a misguided remedy for a tormenting problem. . .

"The law has achieved some of its intended effect. Juvenile crime has largely vanished from political discourse. Two New York City youths convicted of murder have already been sentenced to life. About a third of the cases originating in Criminal Court have resulted in indictments. . .

"But the same figure also has a negative side. The other two-thirds of the cases begun in Criminal Court have either been dropped or remanded to Family Court. . .

"There's a better way: originate all cases in the Family Court and empower judges there to impose longer sentences or allow prosecutors to petition to transfer serious cases to the criminal courts."—*Editorial, The New York Times.*

SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN: "... The conviction recently of a 33-year-old District man for sexually molesting a five-year-old girl was enough of a rarity to dramatize the way the mechanisms of social control fail in this area of human misbehavior. According to David Lloyd, an attorney with the sex abuse team of the Children's Protection Center at Children's Hospital, few reported instances of sexual abuse of children have resulted in prosecution, punitive, or preventive therapy.

"What generally happens is nothing. The victims are intimidated or too ineffective witnesses. Medical evidence is often lacking. And parents tend to be embarrassed and distressed by charges. . .

"Laws, courts, police, and psychiatrists can neither prevent nor cure every social ill. So long as children will always

be elusive ones. But the fact that there is nowhere in the Washington area a program for rehabilitating offenders suggests that more could be done about it than is being done. . ."—*Editorial, The Washington Star.*

TERROR-PROOFING BUILDINGS: "Assassination, kidnapping, vandalism, and other terror methods have reached such a degree that they have spawned what may be a new industry: Redesigning commercial or government buildings into fortresses. . .

"We find this story partly dismal and partly reassuring. On one hand, it is a disheartening commentary on today's world that violence and terrorism are so common that so many people now have to put a high priority on guarding their lives. On the other hand, it shows what a useless and moronic business terrorism is. . .

"In short, the 'threat' of terrorist groups is somewhat exaggerated. These are people who, strangely, have devoted their lives to being nuisances. They are not forces for revolution; they are only a problem in safety engineering."—*Editorial, Chicago Tribune.*

MARIJUANA NOT HARMLESS: "The parallels between the marijuana trade today and the booze trade during the national experiment with prohibition a few decades ago are undeniable.



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Dr. George Felkenes, head of the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University, has resigned that position to become dean of the School of Applied Arts and Sciences at Long Beach State University in California.



Dr. Felkenes is chairman of the Criminal Justice Accreditation Council, educational standards program of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. He taught at the University of Alabama at Birmingham from 1971 to 1977 and at Long Beach State University from 1967 to 1971.

William Reece Smith, Jr., is the new president of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Smith is a Tampa, Florida, attorney and chairman of the law firm of Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith, and Cutler, P.A. He has served ABA secretary



and member of the Board of Governors from 1967 to 1971 and as assistant secretary from 1963 to 1967.

Long active in the organized bar, Mr. Smith is past-president of the Florida Bar, the Florida Bar Foundation, and the Hillsborough Bar Foundation. He has been a member of the National Conference of Bar Presidents since 1971 and in 1979 served as president of that group.

Arnette Hubbard, a Chicago attorney, has been voted president-elect of the National Bar Association. She is the first woman elected to that position in the organization's 55-year history.



Ms. Hubbard, who will take office at the association's convention in Detroit next year, serves on the alumni board of directors of the John Marshall School of Law. She is past president of the Cook County Bar Association, an affiliate of the National Bar Association. The National Bar Association represents about 12,000 black lawyers in the United States.

Dr. Robert J. Bradley, director of information systems for the Missouri Highway Patrol, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of SEARCH Group, Inc.



Dr. Bradley has served as vice chairman of the board since October, 1979, and has been a member of SEARCH for several years. He also is a consultant in systems management.

Robert C. Cushman has been elected president of the American Justice Institute, a national juvenile justice and criminal justice research organization.



Mr. Cushman has served as executive director of the National Task Force to Develop Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. He directed the first of eight Pilot City Programs for LEAA, and directed the Model Community Correctional Project.

